

E. German Treaty Conditions Will Be Rejected by Brandt

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Jan. 11.—West Germany's center-left coalition government will reject East German demands and preconditions for improving relations, a government spokesman said today.

The statement followed mounting criticism from the opposition that Chancellor Willy Brandt's regime is ready to sacrifice German interests in the hopes of improving ties with Eastern Europe. It also came three days before Mr. Brandt is scheduled to address the nation and reply to East German leader Walter Ulbricht's proposed nine-point treaty, which, among other things, calls for the full recognition of two equal German states.

The Ulbricht proposal was "not acceptable," government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told the press here. He went on to outline a position which, in essence, appeared to be a continuation of the basic lines of past Bonn regimes in their dealings with the Communist states of East Europe.

Mr. Ahlers said that Mr. Brandt would stand by the concept of one German nation, in which two states co-exist. It would not involve the surrender of the principle of self-determination for East Germany's 17 million citizens.

Anathema

Both concepts are anathema to Mr. Ulbricht's regime. Mr. Ahlers also dismissed a subsequent East German demand that Bonn abandon the Paris treaties governing West German membership in the West European community as out of the question.

Mr. Brandt, in his speech Wednesday, will insist that the first priority of the government concerns problems of internal reform, the spokesman said. "The second priority will be given to Western Europe, and only in this context would the government's recent overtures toward the East be considered."

Mr. Ahlers called an unusual Sunday press briefing to counter reports that political differences had arisen inside the regime in connection with Mr. Brandt's forthcoming "state of the nation" address. The first version of the speech has been withdrawn—partly because, in some respects, it gives the impression that life is better in East Germany than the Federal Republic, he explained. The first draft was written by someone not in the government.

It was unclear whether this tougher stance—following many conciliatory and sometimes contradictory statements—would bring to a halt the Bonn government's efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe. East German demands for full diplomatic recognition have been backed by other East European countries.

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Wilson Warns U.K. Workers On 'Frivolity'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, faced with new pay demands from more than 2.5 million workers, yesterday warned Britain against "frivolous" demands of its economic recovery.

Delivering what many in London regarded as a preamble to the next general election campaign, Mr. Wilson said that even though Britain had achieved a surplus in its trade balance, the time had not come to relax. Britain is proud and delighted at the achievement, he said, but two must not get away with the surplus on personal indulgence.

The speech, made to Labor party supporters in Swansea, Wales, was delivered against a background of claims for higher pay by seamen, dockers, nurses, teachers and civil servants, by automobile, chemical, rail and post office workers and others. Such demands, which could drive up prices, pose a potential threat to Britain's present competitiveness in world trade.

The government, which may call elections this year, has been easing up on its efforts to avert wage inflation. Wage controls are disappearing. It is urging unions and management to keep annual wage increases to a range of 2.5 to 4.5 percent, but it will soon be dropping present powers to deter excessive claims for up to four months.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Wilson mixed a plea for restraint in the absence of government controls with attacks on the Conservative party opposition and a review of the Labor government's record over the last five years.

Egypt, Sudan, Libya Discuss Coordination

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Egyptian, Sudanese and Libyan foreign ministers met here today to consider political, military, economic and cultural coordination between the three countries. They are expected to continue meeting for the next four days to study the basis for proposed coordination between the three states.

Later tonight President Gamal Abdel Nasser is expected to bring his cabinet up to date on the results of the Rabat Arab summit conference, sources here said.

Hijacked Plane Is Back in Paris

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Capt. Kenneth Marks, whose Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 was hijacked to Beirut Friday, flew the aircraft back to Paris yesterday. Damage to its control panel from a dozen shots fired by Christian Belon, the hijacker, had been patched up by maintenance men and spare parts flown in from Paris. The plane took off at 4:30 p.m. without difficulty.

Meanwhile, Lebanese investigating magistrate Hisham al-Shaar completed his interrogation of Mr. Belon, ordered him transferred to the prison hospital for a rest and asked Interpol to send him an account of Mr. Belon's life in France. He has issued a warrant for Mr. Belon's arrest.

Little is known of the 38-year-old Frenchman except that he had some training as a carpenter and was fond of judo. Adel Khalaf, one of three lawyers who have volunteered to defend Mr. Belon, said after talking to Mr. Belon that he had broken down and wept and asked for his mother.

Biafra Seems Near Collapse In Lagos Push

Resistance Falter; Leader Quits Country

(Continued from Page 1)

Today, the federation stopped flights into Ulli with one official saying, "My colleagues have decided it is impossible to continue the flights."

The official said "hundreds of people"—all presumably white relief workers—were waiting at Ulli to be taken out last night. The federation's last flight carried 100 of them back to Sao Tome.

As incoming flights of relief began to slow and stop, a West German aid official warned there would be catastrophic results unless there was a concerted worldwide effort to supply the refugees with drugs and nourishment.

Lagos Claims Over

LAGOS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Nigeria today announced the capture of Biafra's provisional capital of Owerri, signalling the apparent collapse of the secessionist regime's military machine.

Troops of the federal 3d Marine Commando were officially reported in firm control of the town, 100 miles southwest of Enugu.

Unconfirmed reports said Uli airport had also fallen to federal forces.

Though there was no word here of any surrender move by Biafran leaders, one senior federal source forecast an end to all resistance within the next two weeks.

Major Gen. Gowon called on secessionist troops to lay down their arms and report to federal sector commanders for care and protection.

"To continue the fight at this stage is not only futile but useless," Gen. Gowon said.

Apart from confirming Owerri's capture and relaying Gen. Gowon's message, federal officials maintained their long-established clamping down here on news from Biafra. Owerri's capture appeared here to amount to a complete collapse of the Biafran war machine.

Focal Point

Sources here said Uli airstrip remained the focal point of the area still believed to be under Biafran control—about one-tenth of what it was at the time of secession on May 30, 1967.

There are two other airstrips inside the Biafran enclave, but neither can take large aircraft and could be discounted as transit points for any sizable flow of arms and supplies, the sources said.

Biafra's Gen. Ojukwu was reported here to have handed over control to Maj. Gen. Philip Ifeagwu, a member of the minority Ewe tribe.

The Biafran leader, an Ibo, claimed that secession was necessary to prevent the majority Ibos of the Eastern Region from genocide in a united Nigeria, but Gen. Gowon, in today's statement, made a point of mentioning fresh instructions to federal troops to observe their code of conduct, especially in ensuring care of refugees.

One of the problems now facing leaders is the question of safe withdrawal of troops and particularly civilians in areas now taken by federal forces.

Gen. Gowon is known to be personally concerned about this issue, and some observers believe this may have partly accounted for slow progress last year on the military front.

He called on his troops to ensure that "good care is taken of all the displaced persons found in their zones of operation."

Governments Warned

The federal leader also warned "all foreign governments, organizations and persons to desist forthwith from meddling in the internal affairs of Nigeria."

This was necessary, he said, in order that "the suffering of the population in the rebel-held enclave is not prolonged."

Reports reaching Lagos spoke of refugees streaming from areas which fell under federal control in the dramatic escalation of the war over the past two weeks.

Michael Ogon, federal rehabilitation commissioner for the embattled southeast sector, said in Lagos that 455,000 refugees had passed through the Calabar transit camp in the past four weeks and the food situation was desperate.

He said the food situation now appeared to be desperate and unless something was done immediately the situation would worsen. "We can afford to feed the refugees only for the next two weeks," he declared.

Informed sources tonight said federal leaders are concerned now that everything possible should be done to reintegrate the east central community into federal affairs.

The capital generally was quiet, and there were no celebrations.

Lagos citizens, with lively nightclubs, plentiful food, cigarettes and tobacco among the cheapest in the world, have been scarcely touched by the horrors of war 300 miles to the east.

Thoughts of victory here are tempered by the enormous problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation that lie ahead.



OFF LIMITS—Group of soldiers at right stays behind a white tape marking a cleared area in the hamlet of My Lai where a team of U.S. servicemen has been assigned to secure the area for investigators probing the alleged massacre of civilians there in 1968. Only authorized men are allowed inside the tape.

U.S., Other Nations Prepare To Rush Relief To Biafrans

(Continued from Page 1)

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Canada Decides on Aid

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Canadian government has agreed to provide \$2.25 million in aid to relief agencies working with starving civilians on both sides in Nigeria.

The move, announced Friday by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, ended two months of delays in reaching a decision. The government will grant \$1 million to Canada Relief, a church-organized agency operating nighttime mercy flights into Biafra.

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Portugal said today it will keep its doors open to Biafran refugees.

36 Die in Bus Crash

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Vietnam Reds Lose 221 Men Intensify Their Laos Buildup

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—U.S. troops reported killing at least 221 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in scattered fighting this weekend northwest of Saigon and in the northern provinces of South Vietnam, American military spokesmen reported today.

U.S. losses were given as at least two dead and 26 wounded.

At the same time, U.S. intelligence sources reported a significant increase in the Communist buildup of war supplies across the border in Laos.

Informal sources in Saigon said 15,000 trucks were observed in December hauling supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos. They said that was the highest number since the months preceding the Communist Tet offensive in 1968.

Ready for a Push

U.S. intelligence sources in Vietnam's northern provinces report that the North Vietnamese buildup up through Laos has reached the point where it is ready to push across the border into Vietnam.

Sources said most of the supplies now moving south from North Vietnam on the network of high-speed roads known as the Trail are being stockpiled in forward logistical depots located in Laos not far from the South Vietnamese border.

It is not clear sources said whether the North Vietnamese plan to rush the supplies on to South Vietnamese battlefields for a new campaign or whether they are taking advantage of diminishing monsoon storms to stockpile material for the long haul.

Missiles vs. B-52s in Laos

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The U.S. military command refused to comment today on a report that North Vietnam has moved ground-to-air missiles into Laos to protect the vital Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

A Saigon news report said three missiles were fired two weeks ago at American B-52 bombers flying raids over the trail, which leads from North Vietnam through the Laotian jungles into the South.

If true, it would be the first time

about the human condition, poetry and ice hockey with the poet Andrei Voznesensky and Yuri Lyubimov, the director of the Taganka, Moscow's most avant-garde theater.

They were sitting behind the Taganka's stage in Mr. Lyubimov's office, the walls of which were decorated with the signatures and salutations of dozens of visitors to the controversial theater.

Sen. McCarthy, his daughter Mary, a Radcliffe senior, and Jerome Eller, his staff aide, had just seen the matinee performance of Mr. Lyubimov's production of "Anti-World," a highly stylized blend of verse, music and dance to some of Mr. Voznesensky's poems.

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The presence in North Vietnam of the Russian-made missile called the use of the missile slow and cumbersome B-52s, the North before the bombing in November, 1968.

The U.S. command here will officially admit that B-52s were flown over Laos, although it widely accepted in the South Vietnamese capital.

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Nixon Decides to Put Brakes On Space Program in 1970s

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has decided against a big or even busy space program for the 1970s.

The decision not to set any definitive goals or even to pass at once for any major new programs came only after weeks of painful assessment of where the nation stands in space, where it ought to be going and what it can afford to do in the next ten years.

While the space program will not be allowed to shrink much in the coming year, the Nixon administration will ask Congress for no more than \$3.7 billion for space in fiscal 1971, the lowest request for space funds in a decade.

More important, the low funding level for fiscal 1971 means that space spending will not go up above \$4 billion a year for at least seven years, which means that most of the talked-about new programs will not be started in the near future.

There will be no set goal for landing men on Mars, no plan to colonize the moon and no sudden push to orbit a permanent manned space station above the earth in the next five years.

In unmanned space flight, any decision to make a "grand tour" of the outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—in the late seventies has been put off for at least a year. Budget restraints are also forcing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to study the possibility of postponing the Viking project to land an unmanned spacecraft on Mars in 1975.

Pinch on Apollo

Existing programs will also feel the pinch. The Apollo program to land men on the moon has already lost one landing, may lose a second and is being "stretched out" more than a year to some time in 1974. The program to build an atomic rocket engine will be stretched out, too, by at least two years to the late seventies.

The only new program that will get under way this year will be the development of a reusable space shuttle to ferry men and supplies back and forth from earth to earth orbit.

But even the shuttle will not get the kind of all-out support the Apollo program received in the sixties. It will probably begin with a budget of about \$100 million, and because experts believe it will cost \$8 billion to develop, the space shuttle will not be ready to fly before 1978 at the earliest.

The proposals from President Nixon's space message, reportedly slated for release later this week. Other sources, however, said the President might wait until after he unveils the national budget for fiscal 1971. He originally was going to announce his space program just before Christmas, but postponed it at the last minute.

The way the manned space program for the next decade is now being planned, there will be two Apollo missions this year, two more next year, none in 1972, two in 1973 and the last one some time in 1974.

Even though three experimental Apollo flights are scheduled in earth orbit for 1972, there will be a period of almost a year (the fall of 1972 to the summer of 1973) when no men will be launched into space.

Longer Delay

There will be a longer delay for manned launches after the last Apollo mission in 1974. The earliest the space shuttle will fly is 1978. A permanent orbiting space station could take up the slack, but its development is considered less urgent than the shuttle by the Nixon administration so it will not fly until the late seventies, perhaps as late as 1980.

This leaves a period of at least four years when no men will go into space. The space agency has said it needs two manned launches a year to maintain its facilities at Cape Kennedy, raising the possibility that at least part of Cape Kennedy might be deactivated in the mid seventies.

But the space program will not be massively reduced in the next ten years.

The earlier program to fly two space shuttles around Mars in 1971 is still on, and while the Viking project to land two spacecraft on Mars might be put off to 1975, it will not be killed. A spacecraft to fly by Mercury in 1973 has been approved in the upcoming budget, after being cut back last year to where it was almost a dead program.

The space agency also has begun to look for ways to keep its manned flight program going when the Apollo program comes to an end in 1974.

In dropping the last of ten planned Apollo landings on the moon, the agency freed a Saturn-5 moon rocket for duty in lifting an empty upper stage of that rocket into earth orbit for use as an experimental space station.

Despite such activities the space program of the seventies will be a far cry from the program space pioneers envisioned just a few years ago.

Peale Preaches At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).

The Rev. Norman Vincent Peale preached at the first White House religious service of 1970 today and said that St. Vitus is the patron saint of the United States. "You can shake yourself to pieces with tension," he said.

"We are now so nervous," Dr. Peale said, "you can hardly put anyone to sleep with a sermon. It's been years since I've put anyone to sleep and that's a bad situation."

This produced a bit of chuckling among some of the 250 persons, including President and Mrs. Nixon, congregated in the White House East Room.

Freezing Rain And Snow in 9 States of U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI).

A mixture of snow, sleet and freezing rain covered most of the nation's midsection Sunday.

Travelers' warnings were in effect for hazardous driving conditions for a nine-state area from Missouri to Ohio and from Kentucky to Mississippi and Georgia.

Many highways in northern Alabama were covered with ice. State police in the Alabama area said, "We've had about 100 accidents, over 40 injuries and one death."

Ice also covered roads in parts of Kansas, Illinois, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Snow and Rain:

One to two inches of snow fell in Indiana and Tennessee, while rain fell over the lower Mississippi Valley.

Rain also fell along the Gulf but changed rapidly to sleet and freezing precipitation from northern Mississippi and northern Alabama to southeastern Minnesota. Snow was the rule in the Midwest.

The U.S. Weather Bureau issued a tornado watch for part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and the Florida peninsula.

Light rain or showers occurred along the West Coast, but the remainder of the West and Plains areas had clear skies.

Cold weather was still the rule for the East for the fifth consecutive day.

Black Panthers Raid

Pa. Radio Station

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP).

A group of 13 youths have been accused of raiding a local radio station, ripping out telephones, smashing a display case and breaking windows in an apparent protest yesterday against a nationally televised commentary on the Black Panther party.

Nine of the 13 were charged last night with unlawful entry, malicious mischief and conspiracy and held on \$5,000 bail each. Two escaped. One of the group were under 18 and turned over to county juvenile authorities.

Gallup Poll

Democrats Tend to Favor Quick Vietnam Withdrawal

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 11.—The Gallup Poll has found that Democrats tend to favor withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam immediately or by the end of the year, while most Republicans favor withdrawal only when the South Vietnamese are able to handle the war themselves.

This development disclosed "new polarizations in opinion" on the troop withdrawal issue, the poll said in a report issued yesterday. Previously, it said, the views of Democrats in the population have closely paralleled those of Republicans.

The poll's findings were based on a survey of 1,351 adults interviewed between last Dec. 12 and 14 in more than 300 localities across the country.

This question (with handout card) was asked: "Here are four different plans the United States could follow in dealing with the war in Vietnam. Which one do you prefer?"

OVER-ALL FINDINGS

Plan A—Withdraw all troops

from Vietnam immediately: 19 percent

Plan B—Withdraw all troops by the end of 1970: 23 percent

Plan C—Withdraw troops but take as many years to do this as are needed to turn the war over to the South Vietnamese: 40 percent

Plan D—Send more troops to Vietnam and step up the fighting: 11 percent

No opinion—8 percent

CHOICES BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Plan A Plan B Plan C Plan D

Rep. 11 22 51 11

Dem. 22 25 31 22

Ind. 19 19 41 21

(Note: The percentages across do not add to 100 percent in the above table and in the following table because the "No opinion" figures have been omitted.)

CHOICE BY REGION

Plan A Plan B Plan C Plan D

East 11 22 51 11

Mid. 22 25 31 22

West 19 19 41 21

22 25 31 22

22 25 31 22

22 25 31 22

22 25 31 22

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY—Mrs. David Eisenhower greets her parents, President and Mrs. Nixon, as they arrive for a birthday dinner given the President in the Eisenhowers' Northampton, Mass., apartment. Mr. Nixon was 57 Friday. A noisy crowd of anti-war demonstrators chanted outside the apartment during the dinner.

Open Whole New Field

Scientists in Texas Isolate Pituitary Control Hormone

By Harold Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Scientists in Texas have reported the isolation and synthesis of a long sought hormone in the brain which controls important functions of the body's master gland—the pituitary.

The new hormone is called TRF for thyrotrophic releasing factor. The report from Baylor University's College of Medicine said that minute amounts of TRF cause the pituitary gland to release a substance called thyroxine which, in turn, acts upon the thyroid gland causing it to release thyroid hormone.

Thus, the newly isolated substance appears to be the ultimate controlling factor in thyroid function. The research team in Texas believes that it will have major importance in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders.

The potential importance of the research goes further than that, however, because scientists believe that there is a whole family of releasing factors in the brain that act on the pituitary. Identification of the first one should make it easier for scientists to isolate the others and make them artificially.

Profound Effects

The effects of success in this could be profound because the other releasing factors are believed to control the body's production of such crucial things as growth hormones and the sex hormones of the ovary in the female and the testes in the male. Isolation of these releasing factors might lead the way to a whole new class of birth-control agents among other things.

The newly reported hormone originates in that part of the brain called the hypothalamus. The others in the family are believed to originate there too. The hypothalamus is a small area near the base of the brain. It has many vital functions: it plays important roles in regulating temperature, appetite, thirst, sleep and wakefulness, the level of sugar in the blood, salt and water in the body and even the emotions.

The family of regulator substances that acts on the pituitary are presumably involved in many of these functions of the hypothalamus. Scientists in many laboratories have been trying to identify and isolate these hypothalamic substances for at least a decade.

Published in French

The leader of the work at Baylor is Dr. Roger Guillemin, professor of physiology at the medical college. In recent months, he and his colleagues have published a series of preliminary reports in *Compte Rendu*, a journal of the French Academy of Science. More detailed reports are to be published this year in English-language scientific journals such as *Endocrinology*.

An account of the work was published yesterday in the *Houston Post*.

In an interview by telephone, Dr.

Gov. Dempsey Of Connecticut Won't Run Again

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Gov. John N. Dempsey announced in a surprise move yesterday that he will not seek reelection to a third term.

"I feel strongly that the time has come for me to step aside so that I can devote more time to my family than has been available to me for many years," the governor said. "It is my belief that ten years is long enough for one man to serve as the state's chief executive."

Mr. Dempsey's term will end Jan. 6, 1971. He read his statement at a news conference in his office in the Connecticut state capital.

The 55-year-old governor said he definitely would not accept a draft.

Painting the prison—a task expected to take two years—is only one part of the routine recommended for Ray. He has been in isolation since May 10, 1969, following his plea of guilty to the King slaying. He is serving a 99-year sentence.

Federal Judge William E. Miller, who ordered the liberalized work, exercise and recreational programs for Ray Dec. 26, will review the recommended new program tomorrow at a hearing.

Ray told Judge Miller at last month's hearing that he would rather face death than spend 99 years in solitary confinement.

The schedule for Ray would give him longer hours in the enclosed exercise yard, work duties outside

116 Arrested In Paris Sit-In Over 5 Deaths

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A protest group including the playwright Jean Genet and Marguerite Duras occupied the headquarters of the French employers' organization yesterday to demonstrate against the conditions of foreign workers. All of the 116 persons involved were arrested.

The sitdown coincided with the funeral of five African workers whose death in a fire had led to the exposure of widespread victimization of such workers by landlords. The five were among thousands who pay exorbitant rents for the privilege of sleeping as many as 16 to a room in the Paris region.

The funeral procession began at the Paris morgue, where the five coffins were greeted by a throng that included Jean-Paul Sartre, other French and African intellectuals and several scores of young Maoists, some waving little red books.

The procession then marched under heavy police escort to the cemetery of Thiais, south of Paris, where an imam led 1,000 Africans in Muslim services.

The Patronat

Meanwhile, the Genet-Duras group took over the headquarters of the employers' organization, known as the Patronat, near the Champs-Élysées.

Meeting no resistance, they hung a red banner and posters from windows, threw leaflets onto the street and wrote slogans on walls. Half an hour later, helmeted policemen entered through a side door and drove the invaders, singing and chanting, into waiting patrol wagons.

At the same time, in the suburb of Ivry, hundreds of Africans occupied a former factory now serving as a dormitory. Neighbors said the rent had been increased recently, but the landlord refused to install toilets or showers. When the tenants withheld rent, neighbors said, water and electricity were cut off.

A large police detail arrested 21 sympathizers on a charge of trespassing in the home of the landlord nearby, but did not interfere with the sitdown in the dormitory.

Foreign workers, especially Portuguese, Algerians and Africans, are the worst victims of a housing shortage that has persisted since the war. As a result, speculators have bought available buildings in the suburbs and, often working through African agents, turned them into dormitories.

Rents are a few dollars a week, but maintenance is nil and returns are high.

Blaze Kills 21 In Nursing Home

MARINETTA, Ohio, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Fire destroyed a modern, ranch-style nursing home late Friday night, killing 21 aged patients and injuring 23 others.

Most of the dead were women between 85 and 94 years old, many of them confined to beds with raised iron railings along the sides. Other victims were strapped in their beds or in wheelchairs.

William Veigel, an official of the Ohio Department of Health, said that the four-year-old nursing home, a one-story brick structure was "one of the better homes in the state." "It was better staffed, better equipped and met all the standards," Mr. Veigel said.

New Threat To Lebanon By Guerrillas

Reputate Reported Accord on Thursday

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Palestinian guerrillas today threatened a resumption of the violence that last year brought Lebanon to the brink of civil war unless the government ends new restrictions on their operations.

A joint statement issued by ten guerrilla groups said Lebanese authorities have curbed guerrilla attacks across the border against Israel, restricted their freedom of movement and banned military training in refugee camps.

Lebanon also has sought to create disunity among guerrillas by allowing one group freedom of movement and denying it to the others, said the statement.

In Beirut, Lebanese Interior Minister Kemal Jumblatt said today his country is fully committed to the agreement it signed with Palestinian commando organizations in Cairo last November. He added that he will confer shortly with Palestinian leaders on charges they have made that Lebanon is trying to violate the agreement governing commando action in Lebanese territory.

Today's guerrilla statement apparently repudiated an announcement by Mr. Jumblatt Thursday that the guerrillas had agreed to certain new restrictions.

Mr. Jumblatt reported that the guerrillas in future would not fire at Israeli targets from inside Lebanese territory. He said they also had agreed to end guerrilla training inside Lebanon's 15 refugee camps and to move operational bases in the south at least one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) from any village.

The curbs followed the appointment last week of a tough new Lebanese Army commander in chief, 54-year-old Maj. Gen. Jean Khajja, in place of Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani.

Gen. Khajja was the officer who directed army operations against guerrillas who last October tried to storm the fortress town of Rachaya, in eastern Lebanon. They were beaten off with heavy casualties.

Two weeks of fighting at Rachaya and elsewhere in Lebanon was ended by a secret agreement concluded between Gen. Bustani and guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat in Cairo. It provided for a guerrilla presence in Lebanon in return for a guerrilla commitment to "coordinate" operations with the Lebanese Army.

Lebanese officials charged the guerrillas have failed to keep their side of the bargain, with the result that Lebanon has become the target of increasing Israeli reprisal attacks.

The guerrillas' statement today asserted the new Lebanese measures were a breach of the Cairo agreement. They "threatened to explode anew the October crisis."

The statement was signed by all major guerrilla groups, including el-Fatah, the largest, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a lone-wolf group responsible for some of the most sensational guerrilla operations.

Comsat Misfires; Insurance Covers Most of Any Loss

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A rocket carrying a commercial communications satellite misfired with a flash last night and remained safely on the firing pad. The Comsat Corp. spacecraft, worth \$8.5 million, apparently was not damaged. It was the first time a launch had been insured.

The space agency, which will be paid \$5 million for launch services, said it did not know what caused the shutdown, or whether the ten-story Delta rocket was harmed.

The satellite is the sixth in an IntelSat-3 series which began in 1968 and is the first covered by a unique insurance policy, written to protect the Comsat Corp. to the extent of \$4.5 million—about 75 percent of the launching charge—should a rocket failure keep the satellite from reaching orbit.

The premium for the insurance was \$872,000.

The policy was placed more than a year ago with Associated Aviation Underwriters and Lloyd's of London as well as several other international firms.

Blaze Kills 21 In Nursing Home

MARINETTA, Ohio, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Fire destroyed a modern, ranch-style nursing home late Friday night, killing 21 aged patients and injuring 23 others.

Most of the dead were women between 85 and 94 years old, many of them confined to beds with raised iron railings along the sides. Other victims were strapped in their beds or in wheelchairs.

French Government Assailed Over Plane Sale to Libya

By Henry Giner

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The French government has come under angry attack for approving the sale to Libya of about 50 Mirage jet fighter planes.

The attacks concerned the sale itself, the manner in which it was disclosed and what critics said was the ambiguity of French arms policy in the Middle East.

Disclosure of the sale came late Friday night in an unofficial way after days of vague references to commercial accords in which French military aid was minimized with no more than 15 planes being mentioned.

The influential newspaper *Le Monde* spoke indignantly yesterday of what it termed the underhanded manner in which the government had handled the matter. It said that besides financial and oil interests, France had "hidden" motives in wishing to play a role in the Mediterranean but that such a policy could not be pursued without the support of the country.

"To rally the very important part of public opinion that is hostile to it," *Le Monde* said, "there undoubtedly exist better methods than that which consists of giving the impression, by hiding part of the truth, that one is a bashful of what one is doing."

Le Monde and others accused the government of having adopted a deliberately pro-Arab policy. Critics said one of the indications of this was seen in the unclear way in which the French embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East had been applied. It is supposed to cover Israel, whose order of 50 Mirages has been blocked after having been paid for, the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria. These are regarded by France as the countries directly involved in the June, 1967, war.

But critics pointed out that French arms go to Iraq, which had planes in the air during the June war and which has ground forces stationed in Jordan.

The highly sophisticated French planes are now going to Libya, a country with 1.3 million people and a tiny air force whose ability to handle such equipment is questioned here but whose hostility to Israel has been proclaimed.

The Socialist party denounced what it said was the hypocrisy of France's policy and the "fallacious" character of its so-called neutrality in the Middle East conflict.

Combat, an opposition newspaper directed at intellectuals, carried a large headline this morning saying "Criminal Treason." The newspaper said France was the one country that had had a chance to act as a messenger of peace between Jews and Arabs.

"We have lost this chance and they too," the paper said. "We have disqualified ourselves."

On the other side, Michel Habib-Delonde, a Gaullist deputy and political director of the Gaullist paper *La Nation*, said the sale was "an essentially commercial operation and benefits tens of thousands of workers." He said the conditions imposed by France on the use of the planes made the operation conform to France's policy of peace in the Middle East. He apparently meant a clause that forbids Libya to turn over the planes to a third party.

U.S. Still Seeks 'Information' on Libya Plane Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—The State Department is continuing to withhold comment on the French Mirage sale to Libya, but officials said the U.S. Embassy in Paris has been asked to find out more about the deal.

"The French are aware of our interest in such matters and the embassy is continuing to follow developments," one official said.

In Paris, U.S. sources said that the information on the French sale was "under study," and that the embassy was "continuing to seek information."

[Ambassador Sargent Shriver called on Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today reportedly to discuss the situation. The sources said that the visit was at the request of Mr. Schumann.]

The reason for the State Department's formal silence appeared to stem from the fact that it had received no on-the-record notification of French plans. Department sources indicated, however, that France had already been made aware that the Nixon administration did not want to see the Middle East power balance upset.

Fists and Bottles Fly in Dublin At Protest on Springbok Visit

DUBLIN, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Fists, bottles and stones flew yesterday as police and anti-apartheid demonstrators battled in the biggest protest since the start of the South African Springboks' rugby tour.

The violence flared as 5,000 demonstrators marched on the Lansdowne Road Stadium, where the Springboks met an Irish team and played an 8-6 draw.

Rotten fruit and eggs were also thrown and people were beaten and trampled as the demonstrators tried to storm police lines at the gates of the stadium.

Fights broke out between demonstrators and Springbok supporters while the crowd chanted "Fascists" and "Boys in the back."

After the match, demonstrators marched to the British Embassy, shattering a window before police repulsed them.

Brass Band Leads

The marchers, in a column almost a mile long, were led to the stadium by a brass band.

Among the leaders was Bernadette Devlin, member of the British Parliament for Mid-Ulster.

Calm in Limerick

Today the Springboks arrived in Limerick to a mild and silent demonstration.

Of the 300 persons assembled at the railroad station, only about 25 were demonstrators. The others were just sightseers.

More than 100 policemen watched as the team and officials boarded a bus that took them to the Shannon Shamrock Inn at Bunratty, six miles from the city. The inn manager said, "We have had no protest or cancellations. In fact, when the team arrived there was some hand-clapping and welcoming remarks."

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WASHINGTON

Nixon Gets Early Start on Vital Decisions

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It looked like a sleepy little village, hibernating, perhaps, with the President and the Congress away and all the civil servants still recuperating from the holidays. When they went to lunch here, they were just leaving breakfast out in San Clemente, and with the heart of the White House out of touch so much it was almost out of mind. But it was a deceptive calm; the momentous months of the Nixon administration are at hand.

Presumably refreshed and refueled, the President flew back to town Thursday to mark the end of the year in which he was 56 years old and still the new boy in the White House. From now on, the budget, the inflation, the war and the priorities will be his, not of course, in truth, but in fact. Before his next birthday, he will have been judged not by what he has proposed and planned but by what he has done. It is quite a leap.

The Pentagon was popping again with alarms about the Soviet missile buildup while the elite corps of arms-control experts planned their next and probably decisive approaches to the Russians. The Treasury was scraping at the bottom of the revenue barrel to balance a stingy but nonetheless bloated budget while the economists juggled very real fears that the year could bring both deeper recession and continued inflation.

The My Lai saga took a sordid new turn as two soldiers faced charges of rape as well as murder. The war in Vietnam moved toward a crucial test of both enemy intentions and

allied capacities before the full commitment to American disengagement from combat.

Mr. Nixon's bold new proposal for welfare reform and family assistance to the working poor—fought out in his own councils for nearly six months of his first year—faced the real risk of swift emasculation in the House while both liberal and conservative Democrats questioned its political value to them. And even in the holiday hiatus, the President and Congress were shouting threats of veto and retribution over the still unpassed appropriations for monies spent on health and education since last July.

The President returned to make another fateful choice of a nominee for the Supreme Court and to face a military request that he seek a new round of deployment of the anti-missile missile—issues that consumed most of his political energies here last year. Small wonder, then, that Mr. Nixon returned early to the capital to plan his approach to the returning and now election-minded Congress, to sort out the remaining choices of priority in his budget and legislative program and, according to all reports, to shore up the rhetoric of his reign.

He was revealed last week to be fighting the narcotics traffic at the source abroad and he has suggested some new anti-crime measures to the legislators, but he must also position himself to blame the continuing increase in crime on the Democrats. He is plainly confident that his manipulation of the economy will work out all right by the end of the year, but that failing, he must also portray himself as the legatee of the opposition's mess.



President and Mrs. Nixon drove a golf buggy at their California home last week as their vacation drew to a close. The President then returned to Washington to begin a year in which, many believe, his term "will be put to the ultimate test."

Stage Set for New Safeguard Battle Between Pentagon and ABM Foes in Senate

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The stage was being set last week for a return match between the administration and a substantial element of the Senate over the controversial question of missile defense.

Only last August, after one of the most bitter executive-legislative battles in recent memory, President Nixon staggered away from the contest with a one-vote victory, enabling him to start deployment of Safeguard anti-ballistic missiles around two Minuteman missile complexes in the Northwest.

Now the administration has tentatively decided to ask for an expansion of that system. On returning from vacation last weekend, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird stated categori-

cally: "We'll ask for some parts of [the expanded Safeguard] program in the 1971 budget, but you'll have to wait until the budget message is sent to the Congress by the President" for specific details.

But by midweek, perhaps stung by critical editorial comment that the Pentagon seemed to have prejudged the matter, Mr. Laird said that a "final decision" would be made only after the issue had been taken before the National Security Council and the President.

Request Expected

As of now it appears that the principal issues that will be joined if Mr. Nixon asks, as expected, for an additional \$1.5 billion for missile defense are these:

- Will a move to expand

Safeguard, now that the United States and Russia have made an encouraging start on talks aimed at limiting offensive and defensive weapons help or hinder that effort?

● Are the growing threats of Russian and Communist Chinese missile systems sufficient to call for new defensive measures at this time?

● Does the administration have a persuasive case for expansion, or is Safeguard essentially a weapon in search of a rationale?

The last question stems from the difficulty within government of deciding whether to add more defense around Minuteman sites, start to erect a defense of the entire nation against the light-missile attack China is expected to be capable of launching by the mid-1970s, or do a little of both.

When the Johnson administration first opted for missile defense in 1967, it stressed defense against China. The Nixon administration, after a lengthy review, decided to begin the defense instead against a possible Russian surprise attack against Minuteman sites. If it now turns round and seeks a China orientation, it can expect to be accused of flip-flop thinking.

Some key Pentagon officials were urging that a logical second step in the Safeguard program would be to build one or more defensive sites along the northern border of the United States against the budding Chinese missile threat. Since even in a comprehensive arms-control agreement both the United States and Russia would probably insist on the right to have light defenses against Chinese

missiles, they argued, such a step could hardly be provocative.

But other officials saw the Soviet missile buildup as posing a more imminent threat and urged that the stress be on more protection for Minuteman sites. Mr. Laird seemed to be siding with this second school of thought when, at a press conference last week, he said that the Soviet buildup of giant SS-9 missiles was going faster than he had predicted last spring, during the first Safeguard debate. Rather than fearing an SS-9 force capable of destroying 95 percent of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles by 1974, he said, such a force may be on hand even earlier if the construction of a larger system at least one to two years more.

But critics can argue that over the last several years the Chinese missile program has re-

peatedly fallen behind Washington's estimates. As for the Russian threat, they could ask, may not the threat be even greater of chilling the favorable atmosphere developed at the arms-control talks in Helsinki, jeopardizing a potentially historic agreement to halt the arms race by rushing into further weapons deployment just as progress looks promising?

Such a question has indeed been raised within administration councils, by officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. But other officials, particularly at the Pentagon, argue that if the United States unilaterally holds back from doing what it is expected to do in this field—especially when the Russians continue to expand their offensive missile forces and to test advanced defensive missiles—might this not make the

Russians less prone to bargain seriously on mutual weapons limitations?

A less central but nonetheless real issue may be raised by those senators who voted for the first two Safeguard sites of the understanding that these were to be a sort of test prototype to demonstrate how well the system would function.

Yet the administration can point out that their overall testimony never suggested that they would wait until the first two sites were fully operational before moving to expand the system. Rather, President Nixon and defense officials said that they would be annual reviews, assessing intelligence information of what Russia and China were doing before deciding at what pace further missile defense installations would be called for.

Despite Repeated Clarifications Nixon's Asia Policy Still Unclear

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—If one were looking for conceptual turning points in the long course of American involvement in Asia, they might be found in two presidential "back-grounds"—one held by President McKinley, tormented over his decision to turn the Philippines into an American colony, and the other held 70 years later by President Nixon, tormented by an American war in Vietnam.

Shortly before he was assassinated, President McKinley confided to a group of Methodist Episcopal missionaries that his conscience had been deeply torn over the annexation of the Philippines until in prayer he received divine guidance that "there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize them, and our fellow men for whom Christ also died."

Last summer in an auditorium on Guam, President Nixon ruminated to reporters about the future American responsibility in Asia. The United States, he said, had a "significant role as a Pacific power but should avoid being dragged into future wars on the Asian mainland."

Out of Asia

Mr. McKinley's divine guidance gave satisfaction to an expansionist, "little brown brother" doctrine—one that had really been evolving ever since the Salem merchants set forth to make their fortunes in trade with China—that led to the massive American involvement in the 20th century in Asia. Out of the Nixon meditations last July evolved what has come to be known as the Nixon Doctrine, which ostensibly is supposed to lead the United States out of Asia as a military power.

In his Vietnam speech on Nov. 3, Mr. Nixon described his new doctrine as "a major shift in U.S. foreign policy." In practical terms, however, it still remains unclear just how the doctrine will change American involvement in Asia, or for that matter exactly what the doctrine means.

Confusion over the Nixon Doctrine was underscored last week by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's tour through Asia, ostensibly to explain the doctrine to his Asian hosts. Perhaps nothing better illustrated the confusion than Mr. Agnew's own statements; depending upon his audience, he emphasized one feature of the doctrine one day,

another not necessarily complementary feature the next day.

Part of the confusion stems from the peculiar way that President Nixon chose to announce a major shift in American foreign policy. From all that can be gathered, there was no elaborate staff work in advance, no carefully prepared position paper such as normally precedes a major policy pronouncement. Rather, the President announced the policy in a discursive news conference on an island in the Pacific and under the noncommittal terms that his statements could not be quoted directly.

Mansfield Role

The role of defining and embellishing the Nixon Doctrine befell Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to be point that some ways on Capitol Hill are suggesting that it should be more properly called the "Nixon-Mansfield Doctrine." After a trip to Asia last August at the request of the President, Sen. Mansfield issued a report defining the doctrine for the first time—at least as it was interpreted by the senator from Montana. There is good reason to believe that Sen. Mansfield was speaking on the basis of presidential guidance when he said in his report that the doctrine meant that, while the United States "will maintain its treaty commitments, it is satisfied that Asian nations will be able to handle their own defense problems, perhaps with some outside material assistance but without outside manpower."

The inherent difficulty with such definitions through a senatorial interlocutor is that the senator, particularly one who, like Sen. Mansfield, is so opposed to the Vietnam war, may read more into the doctrine than was intended by the President. Thus last week, Sen. Mansfield seemed to be broadening the doctrine beyond administration intention—and certainly beyond what Mr. Agnew seemed to be saying in Asia—when he said that the doctrine means "the United States is primarily a Pacific power with only peripheral interest on the Asian mainland." In defining the future American military role in Asia, Sen. Mansfield said the doctrine means:

"That we did not intend to become involved there on a combat basis anymore, and that to our friends we would give logistical and economic support; the only way in which we would ever become involved again would be when our security was at stake and a nuclear showdown appeared to be in the off-

ing—in other words when there was no possible choice."

Basic Question

But if American interests in Asia are only "peripheral," when would American security be at stake in the event of an insurgency or invasion in Asia?

Adding to the confusion was a still broader interpretation offered by Sen. James E. Pearson, R-Kan., after a meeting with the President in November. Sen. Pearson announced in a statement that the doctrine was not meant to apply just to Asia, but to the world at large.

Whatever may have been President Nixon's original intentions—and there are indications that his initial basic motive was simply to encourage a little less dependency upon the United States by Asian allies—the Nixon Doctrine gained such favorable currency on Capitol Hill that by November the President was proclaiming the doctrine, as defined by Sen. Mansfield, to be his own. Thus, in his Nov. 3 speech, he said that the doctrine set forth the following three principles as guidelines for future American policy toward Asia:

"First, the United States will keep all of its treaty commitments; second, we shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security; third, in cases involving other types of aggression, we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested in accordance with our treaty commitments."

Manpower

"But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense."

It is when these general principles are translated into specific terms that the confusion of the meaning of the Nixon Doctrine begins. On the generally accepted assumptions that no more Vietnam-like aggressions will occur in Southeast Asia and that the United States will stand by its commitments to protect South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines against attack, it can be argued that the doctrine really represents no basic change in policy. But to some, particularly after the Agnew trip, that the administration shows no sign of taking,



Vice-President Agnew with President Thieu, recently in Saigon.

Agnew Sticks to Script on His Asian Tour

By James M. Naughton

SINGAPORE (NYT)—When Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and his entourage swept into Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, last week, the American Embassy there handed out a list of "special rules of courtesy to be observed with Muslims." Among the items in the "Don't" column was one warning: "Never place one's foot or feet on a table or desk when talking to guests."

Mr. Agnew did not put his feet on the table in Malaysia. Nor for that matter in any of the eight nations he has swooped down on so far in his 11-nation tour of Asia. As one of the officials traveling with his party put it, "The Vice-President is sticking right to the script."

In this case, the script was written on Guam last July by President Nixon and it is called the Nixon Doctrine. The President sent Mr. Agnew to East Asia and the Pacific to explain what it meant.

There has been a good deal of confusion about the doctrine ever since Mr. Nixon pronounced it. As announced by the President and repeated by the Vice-President abroad, its three ingredients are (1) an "unequivocal" statement that the United States will keep its commitments to its allies; (2) a protective nuclear shield placed over the Pacific by America to ward off any major power threat to our allies; and (3) a stipulation that the allies must assume more responsibility for handling their own internal problems.

Almost from the moment it was announced, anti-war spokesmen at home pounced upon the last element as a hopeful sign that the United States would withdraw from entangle-

ments in the Pacific that might lead to another Vietnam. But ever since he landed on Dec. 29 in Manila, where Adm. Dewey had set a precedent for American power in the Pacific, Mr. Agnew began emphasizing the first two aspects for the benefit of leaders in the Philippines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He will do the same this week in Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. And even in landlocked Nepal and Afghanistan, neutral nations sandwiched among giant powers, Mr. Agnew emphasized U.S. intentions to keep an ear in the Pacific.

By the time he had talked his way through the first eight countries, Mr. Agnew was confident of success. He stood late last week outside the U.S. ambassador's residence in Singapore and told 300 applauding American residents that the Nixon Doctrine had "struck a responsive note. We have found understanding of the new American posture and a reassured feeling the United States is not going to turn its back on Asia."

Mr. Agnew's emphasis on the American presence in the Pacific may raise some eyebrows in Washington, but the Vice-President had a ready explanation for that. "The people back home don't understand as well as they might what's actually going on in Asian countries and what the American presence means," he said. "I can say that because I didn't understand myself until this trip."

If the doctrine has become clear to Mr. Agnew, it was still questionable whether his "confidence" was well placed. The Vice-President's Air Force jet was leaving a wake of contradictory reactions.

In Malaysia, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said that

Mr. Agnew had convinced him "the United States is not going to leave us in the lurch. It is prepared to spread its umbrella for the security of the region." The same night, however, the prime minister dropped from his speech at a state dinner a line which said Malaysia "can expect help in the event of unprovoked aggression by enemies from without who have sinister designs against us." The impression among many observers was that Mr. Rahman may have switched his signals in sudden realization that he had nothing on paper to show a U.S. commitment to help defend his country.

In Taiwan, America is firmly committed to help the Nationalist Chinese in case of attack. Yet government-controlled newspapers on Taiwan were voicing skepticism in editorials, such as one which called Mr. Agnew's reassurances "empty and puncturing."

In Thailand, where there is considerable concern that an American withdrawal from Vietnam would lead to increased Communist subversion in both Laos and Thailand, officials remain jittery following the Vice-President's visit.

On balance, therefore, Mr. Agnew's attempts to clear up any misconceptions abroad about the Nixon Doctrine did not seem to have been wholly successful. In fact, one member of the Vice-President's party conceded in private conversations that there was a deliberate intention on the administration's part to keep the doctrine somewhat fuzzy. He said that the vagaries of the plan to pull out gradually from Vietnam and the generalized pledges of American support in Asia would keep options open, preventing the enemy from any precipitate action based on a clearcut American policy.

Thieu Stiffens Stand; Said to Expect a Drive

By Terence Smith

SAIGON (NYT)—It was not so much what President Nguyen Van Thieu said at his press conference last week as the way he said it that left the 300 newsmen in his audience with the distinct impression that he had adopted a new, hard line on everything from American troop withdrawals to the motives of his political opposition.

The full-dress press conference was the first held by Mr. Thieu in Saigon for five months. The president, flanked by his vice-president and premier and backed up by his entire 31-member cabinet, fielded questions for two hours on all major questions confronting South Vietnam.

And on nearly every subject, Mr. Thieu's manner and position were tough and uncompromising.

On the prospect for further American troop withdrawals, Mr. Thieu said it would be "impossible and impractical" for all American combat troops to be withdrawn from South Vietnam in 1970. "We need time for training and we need equipment from the United States," he said. "I never believed that all [combat] troops would be withdrawn in 1970. It will take many years."

To List Aid Needs

On the need for continued and increased American assistance, Mr. Thieu said he was making up a list to submit to the American government "not only of military equipment but also of funds and most particularly the material help to improve the living conditions of Vietnamese soldiers and their families."

On the prospects for a coalition government, Mr. Thieu said, "A coalition government means death." The president said, bringing his fist down on the table for emphasis. "The men who favor a coalition work for the Communists. It is an enemy trick to overthrow this government and impose a Communist regime."

No New Overtures

By the time he had finished, Mr. Thieu had left no doubt in the minds of his audience that no new peace overtures could be expected from Saigon in the near future.

What is behind this new rigid stance? According to reliable sources at the presidential palace, it is rooted in the conviction that the enemy will launch another military and political offensive this spring, and that South Vietnam must prepare for it.

President Thieu, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and most of the principal figures in the government reportedly are convinced that the North Vietnamese will make one more major effort on the battlefield either during the lunar New Year holidays early next month or in the weeks after Tet. The South Vietnamese expect the allies to be able to repulse anything the enemy can launch, but they are concerned about the impact renewed fighting might have on anti-war elements in the United States.

A major new offensive could also cause serious political and economic disruptions in Saigon and the government is wary of that possibility as well. Moreover, Mr. Thieu is convinced that the Communists will not engage in any serious negotiations until they have made a final try on the battlefield. Mr. Thieu said as much in his press conference, noting that the Communists "never negotiate from a position of weakness."

As a result of all this, palace sources say, Mr. Thieu is adamant in his belief that this is not the time to be talking about troop withdrawals, a coalition government or new negotiating proposals. Nor does he feel it is the time to encourage much political latitude in Saigon, hence the recent crackdown on his opposition here.

Rumors of Arrests

The president is expected to continue to tighten the screws in the coming weeks. Rumors have been circulating for days about an impending mass arrest of army officers on charges of "pro-Communist activities." In addition, 16 of the country's 44 province chiefs are expected to be replaced shortly in an effort to tighten the president's political grip on the countryside. Several division commanders may be transferred as well.

An End in Biafra?

The Biafran rebellion has demonstrated, so often, its amazing vitality in the face of apparent disaster that even the current rout must be regarded with a certain caution. Assuming, however, that the Nigerian government forces have triumphed, what does the future hold for the defeated?

Hunger, on a massive scale, almost certainly, even though food relief will be made available as soon as it can be rushed to the survivors. Outrages by the victorious troops seem virtually inevitable, given the bitterness of tribal rivalry, enhanced by the long, bloody war. It is the scale of these impending "incidents" rather than the fact of Biafra's collapse which has so alarmed opinion in the world outside. And then?

The problem before Nigeria, as before so many other African states, is to make a nation out of the tribal miscellany which was one of imperialism's most dangerous legacies to the continent. The common cultural inheritance which is the soundest basis for a nation has, in Africa, been perverted by the imposition of alien cultures thinly over chance collections of ancient tribes and kingdoms, in aggregations which are neither economically nor geographically sensible. Awareness of this, and of its capability for producing an almost infinite fissioning of tribal nuclei, is what has given the Nigerian government so much support from other African governments.

To make a real nationalism out of many tribalisms—or even a reasonable federation

—is the task confronting most African states. They must accomplish, in sum, what the Hapsburg dynasty failed to do in Europe. The rational argument behind the central government's efforts—as in Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, and, all too probably, in Kenya—is that if the country is held together by force, initially (as was done, for example, in the American Civil War) it will survive to permit the growth of nationhood. But this could easily mean the dominance of one or two tribes over the rest—like the German and Hungarian dominance over the rest of Austria-Hungary's peoples—with all the continuing strains and eventual collapse this implies.

Can statesmanship conquer tribalism in Nigeria? That remains to be seen. Much depends on the way in which starvation and passion are combated in the first days and weeks following the collapse of organized resistance in Biafra. But whatever idea rules Nigeria in the years to come, whatever statues are raised to the victorious, whatever loyalties are cherished to the brave defeated, there is one symbol that neither Nigeria nor the world can ever permit themselves to forget. It is the huge, bewildered eyes of a child, staring from over stringy limbs and a distended belly—the innocent, ignorant victim of a mystique it never knew, an idea which meant nothing except the pain of hunger, and death. That reality is the rebuke to the ideal wherever it shows its tragic face.



The U.S. and the Mideast Crisis

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the last month, the U.S. and Israel governments have been fussing with each other over Secretary of State Rogers's formula for settling the Middle East crisis. Washington is appealing to the world to see that Mr. Rogers's formula is fair and reasonable. Israel is arguing that the formula is unreasonable and even dangerous, and this leaves most people in an awkward position, because they don't know what the Rogers formula is.

Every few days now, we are being told by some Israeli official that the United States is trying to "impose" a settlement on the

Middle Eastern nations; that Mr. Rogers has been "drawing a map" for the future of the area and leaving nothing to be negotiated by the parties concerned; that the Rogers formula is incompatible with the sovereignty of Israel and undermining the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Rogers's Problems

Meanwhile, Secretary Rogers has been spending a good deal of his time in the last few weeks explaining to Zionist leaders in the United States that this is not true, writing letters, receiving delegations, an-

swering questions, and in other ways trying to defend his position.

All this uses up a great deal of time and energy and doesn't seem to calm the controversy. The United States and Israel differ about the Middle East crisis because their national interests differ in many ways. Tel Aviv is not going to accept the Rogers formula and Washington is not going to accept the Israeli government's formula, but at least they ought to be able to make clear what they are disagreeing about.

It is hard enough to live with the unavoidable conflicts between nations, but to put up with available simplifications is intolerable. The Rogers formula is not some vague or casual suggestion. It has been put on paper and widely circulated. It may be sensible or silly, but at least it is precise and should be published, so that the people who are being asked to have a judgment on it will have the facts.

This is not one of those cases where publicity will embarrass or confound diplomacy. All the documents in the Rogers formula have been made available to Israel and the United Arab Republic, and to the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Saudi Arabia—and also, among others, to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who is going to see President Nasser in Cairo next month.

Why Secrecy?

So why the secrecy? The Rogers speech on the subject last month on the Middle East, and the State Department documents in the case were discussed in the National Security Council in the White House and approved personally by President Nixon before they were circulated.

Almost everybody concerned and a lot of others have the documents in the Rogers formula, and the people in Israel, the U.A.R., the other Arab states and the Soviet Union. The result is that governments are left free to interpret the facts as they like and even the editors of the newspapers in Tel Aviv, Amman, London, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Copenhagen and many other places don't really know what the United States government proposed.

Accordingly, the comment on the controversy is based most of the time on a variety of official "leaks" out of a great many capitals. The Israelis, disillusioned by their experience with John Foster Dulles in the 1957 Middle Eastern crisis, are giving the impression that Secretary Rogers is trying to "impose" a settlement on them, whereas he has actually proposed to leave the main questions of boundaries, refugees and security to negotiation between the Israelis and the Arabs.

The Real Questions

As a result, even the common interests of the United States and Israel are now being blurred by the peripheral arguments over Secretary Rogers's proposals. Beyond the Rogers formula, are the real questions of Middle East security and the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But this larger question of power at the crossroads of the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia is not going to be discussed seriously until the underbrush of these secondary questions is cleared away. And all the fuss about Secretary Rogers and his proposals will not be cleared away until the documents are published.

C. L. Sulzberger is on a brief leave. His column, "Will resume on his return."

Dialogue With Peking

The Nixon administration has scored a notable advance in winning Peking's agreement to resume the long-interrupted talks between American and Chinese ambassadors in Warsaw. Reopening of a direct communications channel between the leaders of the United States and of the Chinese People's Republic could pave the way toward the still-distant goal of full normalization of United States-Chinese relations.

To convince Peking of its sincerity, the Nixon administration combined constructive official statements with unilateral moves to ease the barriers to Sino-American trade. In the background were such diverse developments as last year's Sino-Soviet border clashes, initiation of Soviet-Chinese talks in Peking and the first reductions in the number of American troops in Vietnam. Mao Tse-tung and his associates may well have reasoned that if they could negotiate with the Kremlin they could do so with the White House, while the partial withdrawal of American troops may have eased their fears that Mr. Nixon would use South Vietnam as a base for war against the Chinese People's Republic.

Both sides will be understandably cautious when the Warsaw talks resume. Washington will presumably suggest initiation of Chinese-American exchanges of people and information, settlement of existing postal

and telecommunications payments problems, and negotiation of a Peking-proposed agreement on general principles of peaceful co-existence—all topics mentioned by Secretary of State Rogers a year ago. The Chinese may well raise a whole host of presently insoluble issues such as Taiwan; but if they want concrete progress they could more realistically call for initiation of direct trade relations with the United States, and evince interest in Mr. Rogers's agenda.

Inevitably, some Soviet commentators have interpreted the decision to resume the Warsaw talks as evidence of a Sino-American plot against Moscow. But the more sensible people in the Kremlin know that the Nixon administration wants as little to be China's ally against Russia as Russia's ally against China. Yet it cannot be denied that in agreeing to the talks, the Chinese probably thought the announcement would have a sobering impact on Moscow.

Realists in all capitals will simply note that the agreement to talk makes a useful contribution toward lowering world tension. The fact that it has taken so long to agree to resume the conversations suggests that really dramatic and major developments in improving Chinese-American relations are probably many months—and more likely years—away. But it is good that a beginning is about to be made.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

U.S. Mideast Policy

The Americans have invested hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars in the oil wells of the Middle East (Saudi Arabia and Libya) and it is natural that they are concerned not to lose them. But they should have thought of that first. If they intended to support Israel, they should have renounced the oil. And if they wanted to own the oil, they could not conduct a pro-Israeli policy. Instead, they have conducted a contradictory policy. They have made enormous investments in the oil wells and have supported Israel.

There are six million Jews in the United States, who count for much more than their numbers, and who vote en masse for the Democratic party. This explains the pro-Israeli policy of Kennedy and Johnson. Nixon, who is Republican, owes very little to the Jewish vote. And this explains the conversion under way toward neutrality.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

French Arms for Libya

These planes [for Libya] are the planes of crime and betrayal. France is betraying herself, if indeed it is true she is a fair and generous nation. It is not a question of asking France to take sides in favor of Israel... it is a question of asking her to be wise and act with integrity, not to inflame hatreds, not to favor one opponent against another, and above all not to arm him.

One country in the world had a slight but real chance to impose itself as a peace mes-

senger between Arabs and Israelis, and that was our country.

We have lost that chance... and the French minister who will now have the impudence to speak of the four-power meetings and the peaceful settlement of this "painful conflict" will have neither a sense of the ridiculous nor of honor.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Everything in this affair [French arms sales to Libya] appears decidedly far too underhanded, starting with the distinction... between countries directly involved in the battlefield, to whom France refuses to deliver arms, and the others whom we are ready to supply...

To rally the very large section of public opinion which is hostile to it, there are certainly better methods than that which consists in giving the impression, by hiding part of the truth, that one is a little ashamed of what one has done.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Official circles in America have attempted to calm Israel's fears and have tried to draw comfort for themselves from the fact that it is France that is supplying the new regime in Libya and not the Soviet Union.

The United States is mistaken if she believes the French supply of arms to Libya reinforces the West's position in the Mediterranean area.

—From *Haaretz* (Tel Aviv).

Judgment on My Lai

By Telford Taylor

NEW YORK—What actually happened at My Lai in March of 1968 is and may well remain obscured by the fog of war, the passage of time, and the self-interest of surviving participants. But their accounts have raised questions of the greatest moment—questions that will not be sufficiently answered by the trial of a handful of accused soldiers.

Is there any significant difference between killing a babe-in-arm from an aircraft, or by an infantryman's point-blank gunfire? During the Second World War many thousands of infants were burned to death in Berlin, Tokyo, Hamburg and other enemy cities and these were certainly regarded as legitimate military operations. Would that have justified Allied ground forces in entering German and Japanese villages with gun blazing and killing of the surviving infants?

Laws of War

The death of an infant in consequence of military operations does not establish that a war crime has been committed. But there must be a reasonable military basis for the act that causes death, and in that respect the aviator and the infantryman are in different situations. The former is attacking a functioning part of an enemy war machine with a weapon that cannot discriminate. The latter is part of a force occupying conquered territory, and is in a position to discriminate between the inhabitants without shooting babies.

Accordingly, the laws of war require that, in dealing with civilians, troops shall take reasonable steps to avoid unnecessary harm to the population.

During the Second World War many American soldiers were court-martialed and severely punished for violating these very same laws of war, and the fact that we are now fighting in Asia instead of Europe is hardly a worthy basis for suspending their operation.

There are, however, features of the Vietnam conflict which make some of the rules unusually difficult of application. No front line separates ally from enemy; the terrain lends itself to clandestine operations; women and children frequently participate; South and North Vietnamese do not label themselves as such, and individuals of the yellow race are hard for our soldiers to identify. No one utterly blind to realities can fail to make allowance for the uncertainties faced by our troops in distinguishing inoffensive non-combatants from hostile partisans.

These circumstances are especially relevant to the well-known problem of whether obedience to a superior's order may be a defense against criminal charges. There is a prevalent but mistaken notion

that such orders were, until the Nuremberg judgment, a complete defense. In fact, military obedience as an absolute duty was rejected by the British courts in the time of Charles II, and in 1804 Chief Justice Marshall laid it down as the law of the United States that military orders are no justification for known unlawful conduct—a principle today embodied in the Army Field Manual.

Command Responsibility

Superior orders can, however, be invoked by the soldier uninformed about the military situation who relies on the judgment of his commander and is most subject to the pressures of discipline. If such a defense is accepted for a sergeant or lieutenant, however, the consequence is not the elimination of responsibility for what happened, but an upward shift in its locus.

It would stultify the whole system to exempt the underling who followed orders and ignore the superiors who gave them. In confused and shifting circumstances such as the Vietnam war presents, the responsibility of the higher officers for training, doctrine, and practice is, because of those factors, all the greater. It is a pertinent if touchy recollection that, after the Second World War, the Japanese General Yamashita was condemned to death by a court of senior American officers not for what he himself did, but for failing to give and enforce orders to check the excesses of his troops.

If in fact My Lai was a massacre, was it an isolated episode or symptomatic of a diseased command structure? Are we now unable or unwilling to distinguish friend from foe with reasonable approximation? By what standards are the so-called "free-fire zones" determined, and what has been their consequence? Have racial feelings or the callousness of war rendered our troops generally indifferent to the welfare of the Vietnamese people? Are our generals so immersed in the business of war that they are blind to our announced goals in Vietnam?

It is our government and those who have supported its policy that most need to resolve these questions. Little as this appears to be realized, however persuasive the original justifications for the Vietnam venture may have been, they cannot survive a system under which our friends are in as much danger from American military power as are those against whom it is supposed to be a protection.

Telford Taylor, a retired brigadier general in the Army reserves, was chief counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes trials and is now a law professor at Columbia. He wrote this article for the *Topics* column of *The New York Times*.

A Search for The Black El Dorado

By Anthony Lewis

TUGONI, Kenya—"I've been here four months, and I have to say there is no Kikuyu culture. You know, nothing you could call a real culture."

The young man was an American Negro, called Roy, born in Newark, a graduate of Rutgers, now working for his master's degree at the Harvard School of Education. He was spending a year teaching history and English to high school students in a Kikuyu village, 25 miles from Nairobi, living in a typical small village house without electricity or running water. He wore blue jeans and sandals, his hair Afro style; the voice was educated New York.

He was talking to a Kikuyu girl, Ruth, a bright student at University College, Nairobi, who works in her spare time for American anthropologists, gathering data for them and learning their techniques. In her soft African dialect she replied:

Debate Over Values

"You are completely wrong. You overstate Roy. You do not know enough."

Roy: "They think only of American culture. They want to be like us. They want things."

Ruth: "Oh no, not American culture. We don't want that, we are not going to have it. We shall have our own."

Roy: "Well, Western values. They say I wear jeans, shoes. You know, they think any man with position or money has to wear shoes, and that doesn't mean sandals. It's a material thing. They want money and possessions, and that means Western ideas."

Ruth: "Yes, we do want some Western things. We are poor, we want a better life. But we don't want to be like Americans. I have seen American children, and certainly we are not going to bring up our children like that—ordering their parents around, greeting the guests as if they ran the house. No, I am going to best my children if I have to, to make them behave... like children."

The African Way

Roy: "In the sense of the future, the culture of the future, they are going to have Western desires and ideas about status."

Ruth: "No, you don't understand you haven't seen, you don't know what culture means. For example, men and women will always be different things here. Men run things. I used to think that would be different, but now I know that I shall be happy only letting my husband decide."

Roy: "When women move to an apartment in Nairobi, and have a refrigerator and a servant to take care of children—and they do not have their grandparents and aunts—they will think differently. It is inevitable."

Ruth: "You're too sure. Maybe those Western material things will have an effect on white people, but people will come to the African way—respect the man, bringing up children respectfully. The wife can be powerful in the home, she can have ideas, but the credit must go to the man; he has to make the decisions. When he asks her to explain, she must explain, but goes where he wants and does not complain."

Roy: "I come here, and find it people wanting to be bourgeois American Negroes."

Ruth: "I think you came with romantic expectations. You wanted something completely different from American white values—a different civilization, a different idea. Now you are disappointed because people are not so different."

Roy: "No, I came without expectations, so I'm not surprised or disappointed. I just say I don't find a culture."

Ruth: "But you do not know. You have not felt the life of the family, the welcome to the stranger, the security. You live alone your house and you don't see one except the boys from university when they are there for two terms. Perhaps you city life and conveniences."

Roy: "I don't want to be a loner everywhere. I'm enjoying this. Okay, I just say Kikuyu are going for the things as in American society doesn't matter to me; I'm to go back and teach at a university, to students who under preferably only graduate stu-

Letters

... And to All a Shalom!

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through Chesham, Not a Frenchman was fretting, Not a call at seconds, The symbols were tied at the waist white with snow. In hopes that their mythical buyers would show. Do you really think they say there in the West, 'Awaiting Norwegians from Panama Not a bit! They were waiting as is now well known For Zionist imperialist aggressors alone! When all of a sudden with glutinous roar Five gunboats took off like big birds from the shore. The chief of the harbour police yelled, 'Qui va là?' And heard in return something like 'Ma shalom Kha?' The customs men yelled as they ran through the spray, 'Navez-vous alors rien à nous déclarer?' The Bureau of Health had its men at their stations: 'You are not certified to 'ave 'ad vaccinations! They cried in dismay—There are firms to fill out, You are—don't fill in quarantine—you must turn about! More swiftly than hags are mimicked in Hebrew The boats disappeared down the causeway and on; Now Kara, Saul, Moshe, now Beny, now Sam. All were captains contagious and all on the lam— To the broad blue Atlantic then down to rock. Then hard left to Haifa—the French still in shock; 'Twas not the charade of boats sold and recold.

Nor the fear of scandal who story was told; What hurt was the fact that boats sped away Au-dehors de cette limite where the lines Are no longer valid—all the way Without clearing customs, no controls (By the bureau of Health Finance and Debré). No—all that French bureaucracy heard through the fog Was 'Joyeux Hanukkah and a Shalom!'

GEORGE BAY

'Correction'

George Wallace says "I sent the Majority" (CET). Correction! He represents like of the majority.

HEIDY W

'Sincere' Buddha

The Reuters story in (Jan. 3-4) quoted Paul and American lawyer hired by South Vietnam Buddhist "All these guys are sincere. Well, of course, \$125 is a sincere lot of compensa death, or death in any whether it be in South or, say, Massachusetts. But he not, Paul. By an odd combination of we one recalls the teachings tamsa Siddhartha? And is not Mr. Narth rather fast? No mass yet been proved. If they were giving aid and comfort to the allies of this cause, what does one allied soldiers to do? Sit hands and wait for the to attack? WALTER

Athens.

Herald Tribune

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

N.Y. Stock Averages Decline
Demand for Bonds Is Strong

BANK WIDEMANN & CO AG
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8023 ZURICH - PHONE 23 56 12
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500 U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities
For Banks and Institutions
Through
our National Wire System
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Call via Telex: 1-250733
All deliveries in U.S. funds
through your New York Bank.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New
Jersey 07310. Brokers and Dealers in
Over-the-Counter Securities.
References: First National Bank,
Jersey City, New Jersey

Domestic Bonds

	Sales in				Net
Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Change
Ala. Red 3/25/87	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1970-71	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1971-72	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1972-73	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1973-74	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1974-75	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1975-76	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1976-77	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1977-78	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1978-79	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1979-80	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1980-81	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1981-82	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1982-83	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1983-84	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1984-85	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1985-86	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1986-87	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1987-88	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1988-89	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1989-90	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1990-91	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1991-92	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1992-93	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1993-94	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1994-95	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1995-96	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1996-97	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1997-98	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1998-99	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 1999-00	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2000-01	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2001-02	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2002-03	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2003-04	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2004-05	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2005-06	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2006-07	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2007-08	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2008-09	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2009-10	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2010-11	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2011-12	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2012-13	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2013-14	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2014-15	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2015-16	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2016-17	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2017-18	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2018-19	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2019-20	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2020-21	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2021-22	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2022-23	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2023-24	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2024-25	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2025-26	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2026-27	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2027-28	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2028-29	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2029-30	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2030-31	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2031-32	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2032-33	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2033-34	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2034-35	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2035-36	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2036-37	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2037-38	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2038-39	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2039-40	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2040-41	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2041-42	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2042-43	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2043-44	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2044-45	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2045-46	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2046-47	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2047-48	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2048-49	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2049-50	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2050-51	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2051-52	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2052-53	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2053-54	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2054-55	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2055-56	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2056-57	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2057-58	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2058-59	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2059-60	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2060-61	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2061-62	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2062-63	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2063-64	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2064-65	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2065-66	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2066-67	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2067-68	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2068-69	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2069-70	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2070-71	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2071-72	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2072-73	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2073-74	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2074-75	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2075-76	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2076-77	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2077-78	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2078-79	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2079-80	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2080-81	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2081-82	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2082-83	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2083-84	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2084-85	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2085-86	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2086-87	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2087-88	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2088-89	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2089-90	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2090-91	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2091-92	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2092-93	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2093-94	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2094-95	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2095-96	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2096-97	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2097-98	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2098-99	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2099-00	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2100-01	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2101-02	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2102-03	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2103-04	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2104-05	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2105-06	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2106-07	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2107-08	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2108-09	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2109-10	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2110-11	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2111-12	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2112-13	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2113-14	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2114-15	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2115-16	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2116-17	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2117-18	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2118-19	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2119-20	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2120-21	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2121-22	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2122-23	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2123-24	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2124-25	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2125-26	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2126-27	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2127-28	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2128-29	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2129-30	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2130-31	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2131-32	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2132-33	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2133-34	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2134-35	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2135-36	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2136-37	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2137-38	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2138-39	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2139-40	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2140-41	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2141-42	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2142-43	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2143-44	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2144-45	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2145-46	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2146-47	115	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
Ala. 2147-48	11				

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank	Price	Bank	Price	Bank	Price
Amalgamated	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Wells Fargo	34 1/2
Bank of America	34 1/2	First City	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Montreal	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of New York	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Tokyo	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of London	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of India	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of China	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Japan	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Korea	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Taiwan	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Hong Kong	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Singapore	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Malaysia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Indonesia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Philippines	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Thailand	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Vietnam	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Laos	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Cambodia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Burma	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Siam	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Ceylon	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Sri Lanka	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Maldives	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Mauritius	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Seychelles	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Zanzibar	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Tanganyika	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Uganda	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Kenya	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Rwanda	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Burundi	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Malawi	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Zambia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Botswana	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Namibia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of South Africa	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Lesotho	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Swaziland	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Mozambique	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Zimbabwe	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Botswana	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Namibia	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of South Africa	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Lesotho	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Swaziland	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Mozambique	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2
Bank of Zimbabwe	34 1/2	First Nat'l	34 1/2	Western Union	34 1/2

Par-Value Approach Questioned

An Expert Look at the Exchange Rate System

By Dr. Ottmar Emminger

THE exchange rate system of the world is now undergoing review. The rules of the par-value system, as laid down in the Bretton Woods agreement, were held inviolate for 25 years. Now, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been asked by its governors, at their last annual meeting in October, 1968, to investigate "whether a limited increase in flexibility of exchange rate variations would be desirable and attainable with the necessary safeguards."

What is behind this rising doubt about the present system of fixed par values for currencies—a system which, after all, has supported an unprecedented expansion of world trade during the past 20 years? The doubts have mainly arisen out of the series of violent international monetary crises since the autumn of 1967.

Lessons Learned

These crises have taught us a number of lessons: First, major currencies can get so seriously out of line that national and international monetary equilibrium can only be restored by significant adjustments in currency parities.

Second, countries tend to resist such adjustments unduly long, for reasons of political prestige, or out of fear of leaving in the dark, or out of fear of rocking the international bank, or finally because of resistance by pressure groups.

Third, the results of these delays are huge speculative flows, distortions in the structure of the respective economies, and in the end more massive and disruptive alterations in exchange-rate relationships than might have been required with timely adjustment.

A currency which has been undervalued for a prolonged period causes industry to become overly "export-oriented," while an undervalued currency makes industry develop a structural bias for the domestic market. If the 14.3 percent devaluation of the British pound in November, 1967, has taken 1 1/2 years to produce significant results, this is to a large extent due to the preceding prolonged overvaluation and consequent misdirection of the British economy.

How can we get speedier adjustment and avoid periodic exchange crises without losing the advantages of a stable exchange-rate system? Freely floating rates without any fixed points of reference (as advocated by professor Milton Friedman et al.) and in my opinion safely be ruled out. No one in any responsible position has up to now envisaged going to such extremes. What is under discussion is either a "wider band" or a system of small and more frequent changes in par values or a combination of both.

Widening the margins within which market rates may fluctuate above and below par values may mean very different things depending on the degree. If the widening is large enough—say at least 15 percent—then it is equivalent to free currencies against the dollar, which means 10 percent between the other currencies themselves—it gets in practice very near to freely floating rates.

Such a substantial widening does not at present find much support, except perhaps as a transitional device for a single country in order to move toward a new, more realistic parity. There is more support for a very modest widening of the margins, say, from the present 1 percent, as permitted under the fund's statute, to 2 percent above and below par. This would not contribute significantly to the adjustment of payments imbalances. But it would slightly increase the possible swings in exchange rates and thus give central

banks more operational elbow room against speculative flows. It was for this—and only for this purpose—that a modest widening was advocated at the last annual meeting of the fund by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Weighing the pros and cons, I would come out with a positive verdict in favor of introducing the legal possibility for a moderately wider band.

There is also something to be said for "legitimizing" the temporary adoption of a substantially wider band (or even complete freedom) as a transition to a new fixed parity, on the model of the "interim float" so successfully practiced by Germany for four weeks before settling definitely upon a new parity at the end of October, 1968.

But the introduction of such improved technicalities would hardly deserve the name of "reform." And we should be made of the illusion that many important countries would actually make use of such wider margins; for instance, would not, except if they found a way to limit the wider band to exchange-rate relations outside the market while preserving narrower margins inside.

SLIDING PARTIES—Reformers who want better and speedier adjustment for payments imbalances look towards the other kind of limited flexibility, i.e., small but more frequent changes in exchange rates. If, for instance, the par value would be adjusted every two months by 0.3 or 0.5 percent, this could easily be accommodated within the normal market swings of the exchange rate, without any sudden jumps, and it would allow an annual parity adjustment of up to 3 or 4 percent. If the direction were known to the public, then the economy, and in particular foreign trade, probably could take such parity changes quite easily in their stride. There need not even be too much fear of destabilizing short-term capital flows, at any rate less than in the present system.

This sounds quite attractive. But such a sliding parity adjustment (or "flexible parity" or "crawling peg") is not without its problems. First, there may be sudden, unforeseeable fundamental imbalances (such as the French wage explosion in 1968) which cannot be accommodated within the slow-moving sliding parity adjustment. Second, who should determine the timing and size of the sliding adjustments, and according to what criteria?

AUTOMATIC FORMULAS NOT ACCEPTABLE—Although most proponents of a crawling peg want this to be entrusted to an automatic formula, which would change parities according to a moving average of past market rates during a reference period, or by reference to movements in currency reserves, or by a combination of both. Such a "formula" approach would take parity adjustments out of the hands of politicians and out of the reach of pressure groups. But it is not quite so simple. Decisions on exchange rates are considered a vital part of economic policy, and I doubt whether any government would commit itself irrevocably to a

par-value adjustment by an automatic formula. Moreover, such automatic formulas, if related to past reference periods or to accidental reserve movements, have serious shortcomings that cannot easily be overcome.

OPTIONAL CRAWLING PEG—Thus in practice a sliding peg would probably only look acceptable if it was under the deliberate control of the authorities, even if they might make the general direction and maximum limits of the intended adjustment known.

Such "sliding parities" on a potential basis do not easily fit into a generalized system. They would rather require special arrangements between the Monetary Fund and individual countries. The national authorities would receive an "allowance" for exchange-rate action within which they could make cumulative small changes in their par value. Such special arrangements could probably be made on the basis of the present statutes of the fund.

Who would be suitable candidates for such slow-moving step-by-step adjustments? There are, of course, some who feel that with the recent realignment of the French and German parities, the urgency is definitely out of such proposals. However, we have also to look ahead into the future. Such a procedure of rate adjustment would fit all those cases where fundamental payments imbalances arise slowly over the years, either out of basic international shifts in favor (or disfavor) of a country's export assortment, or out of clearly discernible structural demand changes in the export or import field, or out of persistent divergences in relative cost and price movements.

We in Germany have seen this latter factor at work over the past four years, where German prices and costs have risen only about one-half as much as those of its major trade partners. The German Minister of Economic Affairs, Prof. Karl Schiller, was asked in parliament a few weeks ago: "What will you do, if the present revaluation of the deutsche mark should in a few years' time be offset by price inflation?" To which, he replied: "Then it would be much better to make any further exchange-rate adjustment in smaller steps rather than delay it and thereafter be compelled to adjust by an abrupt and massive jump."



Ottmar Emminger

If a country deliberately opts out of the international price trend over any length of time, it will indeed have to look for a less disruptive way to adjust its par value than the present abrupt and jumpy method of letting the imbalances cumulate to the breaking point.

But let no one believe that a slow-moving step-by-step parity adjustment would be a panacea that would deal patiently with all the major imbalances in the world economy. Fundamentally the adjustment must always be based on adequate domestic policies.

Nor should anyone believe that it would be easy for a major country to adopt voluntarily—such a sliding parity adjustment. We should also not overlook the constraints and inhibitions arising from Common Market countries out of regional economic integration.

Air France Plans Capital Increase

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Air France, the French state-run airline, said Friday it proposed doubling its capital to \$180 million in order to finance investments over the next five years.

Nixon to Ask New Laws On Strikes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz indicates that President Nixon will soon propose the first major labor-law changes in more than 20 years, to deal with strikes that threaten harm to the nation.

Mr. Shultz hinted in an interview that Mr. Nixon may propose that Congress junk the so-called Railway Labor Act covering railroads and airlines and overhaul the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act to cover all big labor-management disputes.

There has been speculation that President Nixon will propose strike-law changes in his State of the Union Message soon after Congress returns Jan. 19.

"That's certainly a distinct possibility," Mr. Shultz said, while emphasizing that the final decision is the President's and is still under consideration.

Such changes in labor law would be extremely difficult to enact. Similar proposals have never gotten off the ground.

Top spokesmen for both railroad industry and unions oppose abolishing the Railway Labor Act. The White House reportedly has not cleared its proposals with either labor or business.

Secretary Shultz, preparing for another try at settling the nationwide railroad dispute, said the 44-year-old Railway Labor Act, the nation's oldest labor law, "has clearly misfired."

48,000 Men Involved

The current wage dispute involving 48,000 railroad shop workers in four American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions has dragged on for more than a year, despite months of mediation, a 60-day strike delay ordered by Mr. Nixon, and the White House emergency board's recommendations.

The unions representing machinists, electricians, boiler-makers and sheet-metal workers are free to strike at any time, but they have pledged not to call a walkout before talks resume Jan. 19, the same day Congress reconvenes.



IN TWA POST—Stewart G. Long, who has been named vice-president of Trans World Airlines International region with headquarters in Paris, Mr. Long, former senior director of the airline's international government affairs department, succeeds Richard W. Wilson, who will take up a staff position at TWA executive offices in New York.

ing city, county and state employees, but that it is under study.

Mr. Shultz said, "Essentially, disputes that create emergencies are inherently difficult problems and you look for solutions that don't have too many bad features in them, both from the standpoint of protecting the public's interest in continued operation and also protecting the vitality of the bargaining process itself."

"So we have sort of a least worst type of solution that you're looking for and you need to have something that does protect the public but it doesn't destroy the bargaining process."

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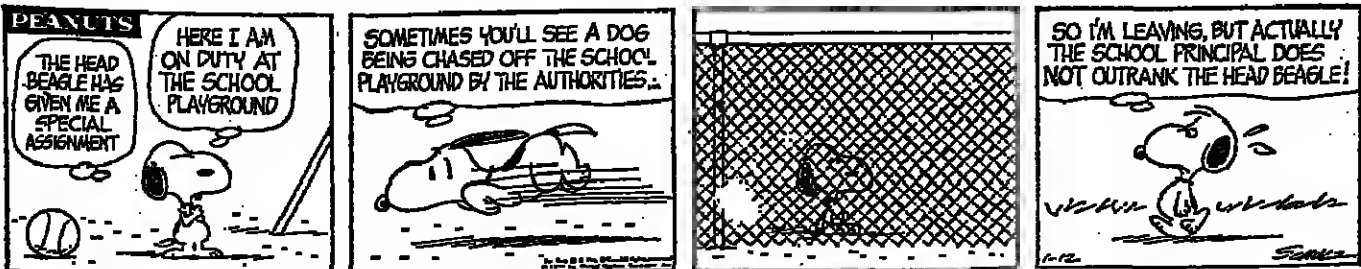
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PEANUTS



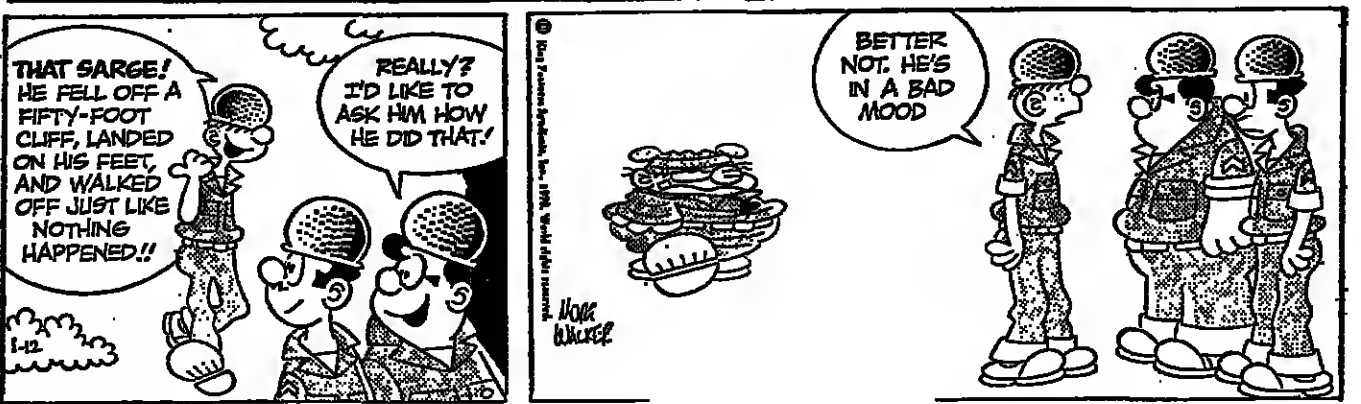
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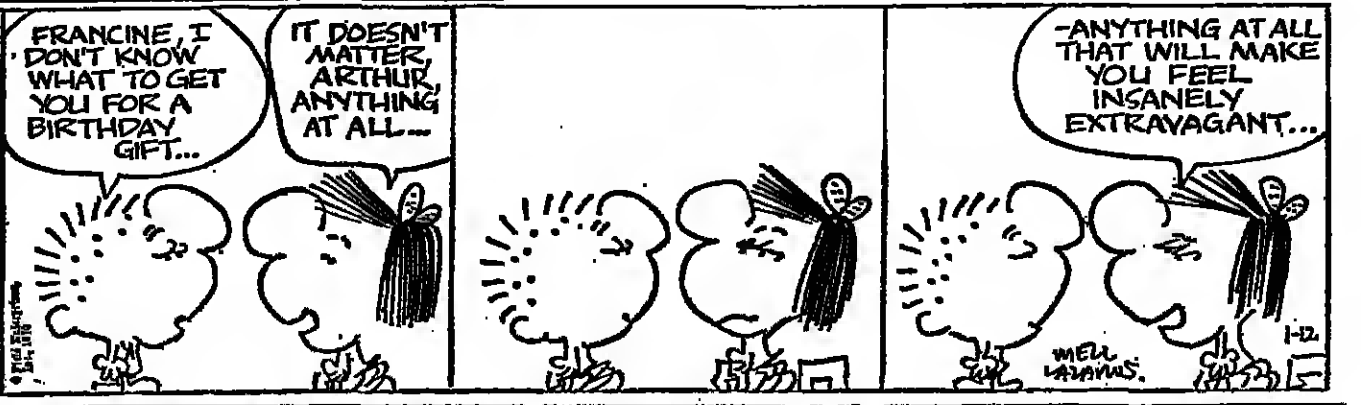
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East opened one spade, and South passed with the intention of bidding clubs later. It turned out that he had to do so at the level of five when West scraped up a spade raise and East made a wild jump to four spades with a hand not even worth a game invitation.

North was annoyed to hear his partner bid five clubs, for he was looking forward to defending four spades. East doubled on principle—how could South make 11 tricks when he could not bid originally? But it was not a good principle.

North's frustration with his partner's bid evaporated as the play developed. As the bidding and opening lead of the spade three marked East with the spade ace, South could afford to play the nine from dummy. If East had produced the ten, the declarer would still have been able to ruff out the spade ace and make two tricks in the suit.

As South hoped, the spade nine forced the ace and he ruffed. The club dummy had a value for entry purposes, so he led the club six to dummy's queen, removing both the missing trumps. The winning spades were let out, and the three hearts were discarded from the closed hand.

Twelve tricks could have been claimed at this point, but South wanted all he could get. He led a small heart from dummy, and East, perhaps upset by the way the play was going, played his heart king. South ruffed high, led the club seven to the nine in dummy, and played the heart jack. East had to

cover this, so the ten was established in dummy when South again ruffed high.

The club dummy, carefully preserved, allowed South to return the dummy, once more and discard his diamond loser, on the heart ten. All 12 tricks were made.

NORTH
♠ KQJ9
♥ J107
♦ 862
♣ Q95

WEST
♠ 10643
♥ 9852
♦ KJ73
♣ 4

EAST (D)
♠ A8752
♥ AK4
♦ Q1094
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ Q63
♥ A5
♦ AKJ108762

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ 5 ♠ Pass Pass
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

TEAS PLATH GRAMS
OYEN SOND NASAL
CASOLINES ABRIA
AMORE EGEST RHR
SPEED ADD BOA
KISS PRONTO
APES OAHU TOOTH
VITTORTOGASSMAN
REHMER DUVILTYME
LOY ARE SETEO
LIL LIEGE ARONA
ANODE GASTRITIS
NEGITT LINTO PATE
ASIVITT OGIFE PISA

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CYDER
MUJOB
SIFUNE
THAGUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: How the precise tailor spoke—IN MEASURED TONES

BOOKS

CULTURE AND COMMITMENT:
A STUDY OF THE GENERATION GAP
By Margaret Mead. Doubleday. Natural History Press.
113 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROSS MACDONALD, in his most recent novel "The Goodbye Look," has his detective Lew Archer tell a young woman: "I don't believe people know everything at birth and forget it as they get older." Raymond Aron, in his most recent book, "The Future Revolution," observes: "A professor would have to be very ignorant indeed to be more ignorant than his students, particularly in their first years at university." Margaret Mead, in this volume of shining intelligence, sees the situation from a less comfortable point of view. The young, she says, know something the rest of us refuse to admit. They know that "there are no adults anywhere in the world from whom they can learn what the next steps should be." What the next steps should be... a deceptively simple and ultimately horrifying formulation to describe that most notorious of holes, the generation gap.

For the dissident young, writes Dr. Mead, "the past... is a colossal, unbridgeable failure and the future may hold nothing but the destruction of the planet." One needn't subscribe wholly to such an apocalyptic vision. But something is going on in the United States, Latin America, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan that can't be sloughed off. Dr. Mead suggests that the something is a new world culture, which she calls "prefigurative," conspired at by transistor radios, space satellites and hydrogen bombs, but based upon a profound revision of authority roles, the nature of dependency and the "location of the future."

Her concepts are perfectly straightforward. In a "post-figurative" culture—primitive societies, small religious and ideological enclaves—children learn primarily from their forebears. Authority derives from the past, from grandparents who, because change is almost imperceptible, "cannot conceive of any other future... than their own past." In a timeless culture, the oldest among us is the justifiable model; the youngest, the child, is so much silly-puddy on which a role is pressed.

In a "prefigurative" culture—much "great civilization" as our own, incorporating change—both children and adults learn from their peers, playmates, fraternity brothers, colleagues. The grandfather, hopelessly anachronistic, has been wheeled off to the nearest geriatric garden for figs and estrogen. The father often abdicates his responsibility to a surrogate: the teacher, the employer. Caste wars with assimilation. The past is irrelevant. People, after a certain amount of use, are obsolescent. "Prefigurative" culture is what is happening to us. The young, in their apprehension of the still unknown future, assume new authority; teach us by asking questions we were too busy to worry about; require of us a nurture, an environment, that instead of pressing forms.

Mr. Leonard reviews for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will I

ACROSS
1 Cooking direction
5 Cook
9 Some museum hangings
14 So long
15 Garden worker
16 Track man
17 Soon
18 Guitarie
19 Start of Dickens title
20 One of Haydn's twelve
22 Perfume
24 Dark color
25 Dakota Indian
26 Fleur-de-
27 Smooth, to Scots
31 Flat plinths
34 Animal
37 Yes
40 Greek letter
41 — up (clinch)
42 Grab

